

Integrating Gender and Human Rights in UNODC Evaluations

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INTRODUCTION:

The main objective of this report is to help UNODC improve the integration of human rights and gender in its evaluations. This report will provide an analysis of best practices in UNODC's evaluations. Further, the report will look for common themes in UNODC evaluations with regards to human rights and gender. After that, the report would provide a section of findings on Human Rights and gender. Based on the findings and based practices, the paper shall propose recommendations for UNODC to help the organization integrate human rights and gender in its evaluation report. A section dedicated to analysis of UNODC Evaluation EQAs is also included. Finally, the report provides an ANNEX on list of human rights instruments and specific articles relevant to the programming of UNODC. The report also includes an ANNEX on EQA criteria directly linked with mandate of UNODC

This professional report intends to add value towards UNODC' recent effort to increase visibility and highlight the assessment of human rights and gender considerations in its evaluation reports.

CONTEXT:

UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) deals with issues ranging from corruption, drug trafficking, human trafficking and organized crime. This implies that UNODC's work is closely linked with human rights issues in various ways. From ensuring the rights of the people directly through its programmes, to providing support to guard the rights of the arrested suspects. For example, UNODC helps build the capacity of different countries to prevent drug trafficking, at the same time, UNODC engages in normative work to make sure that no human rights are violated in the due process of arrests and prosecution of criminals.

Human rights by their very virtue are universal and inalienable; **indivisible; interdependent** and interrelated, which implies that all international human rights are relevant to the work of UNODC as well as other UN agencies. UNODC's responsibility to protect and ensure human rights emerges whenever it deals with people directly or indirectly. This means that there is a

human rights issue even when it comes to programmes not directly linked with human rights protection. UNODC with its mandate to work in the themes of the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice, and drug prevention, treatment and care, consistently faces situations where it can positively contribute to ensuring the protection of human rights of all stakeholders.

As most of UNODC' work involves strengthening countries' capacity to prevent and combat crime, UNODC also helps countries draft and implement legislation to ensure that suspects and prisoners' rights are not violated. Through its training programme, UNODC also ensures that the law enforcement officials abide by rules and regulations which prevent transgression of the rights of suspects and criminals.

A good example of how human rights and gender should be taken up in UNODC evaluation can be found in the final evaluation of Global Programme on Money Laundering.

UN Office on Drugs and Crime places human rights and gender mainstreaming at the heart of its evaluation agenda, it places great value on an objective assessment of how UNODC deals with issues of human rights and gender. This requires UNODC's programme evaluations to integrate HR&G at all levels. A good evaluation with regards to integration of Human Rights and Gender will not only cover issues of Human Rights and Gender in the section specifically dedicated to HR&G but will also incorporate HR&G throughout the entire report including: Executing Summary, Findings, Purpose & Scope, Methodology, Recommendations, and Conclusion.

METHODOLOGY:

A total of 9 Evaluation Reports were chosen for in-depth review. 7 evaluation reports are from 2017 and 2 are from 2015. 2 evaluation reports from 2015 were also included for comparative reasons. These reports were reviewed in a thorough way to look for trends, themes and to analyze how these evaluations have dealt with the issues of gender and human rights.

The analysis has been broken down into two sub-categories:

- Human Rights and Gender in Programming
- Human Rights and Gender in Evaluation

Along with that, 15 EQAs were also analyzed to look for trends and connections between factors such as the presence of a gender expert on the evaluation team and its impact on the UN-SWAP score given on EQA. Instead of looking at scores given to categories such as "Scope and Methodology", specific categories were chosen for analysis such as "Issues of human rights and gender equality/mainstreaming are adequately addressed. "A list of criteria's relating to Human Rights and gender has been provided in ANNEX II.

Limitations:

Some evaluations could not be included in the report because the English versions of these reports were not available.

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS:

Mid-term independent project evaluation of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: towards the promotion of a culture of lawfulness GLOZ 82 (2017):

Gender and Human Rights in Programme:

The Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration is deeply embedded in human rights as its agenda ensures that criminal justice systems are effective, fair, humane and accountable, to provide access to justice for all, to build effective, accountable, impartial and inclusive institutions at all levels, and to uphold the principle of human dignity and the universal observance and respect of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Global Programme aims to enhance integrity, accountability, and transparency in the criminal justice system, including courts, prosecution services and the police, as well as specialized law enforcement agencies, it promotes the right to a fair trial (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Art. 14.), the right to liberty, security of person, and against non-arbitrary arrest or detention (ICCPR, Art. 9.), the right not to be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment (ICCPR, Art. 7 and the Convention against Torture, Art. 2.) and the right for persons deprived of liberty to be treated with humanity (ICCPR, Art. 10.).

Furthermore, the Global Programme works with national authorities to build and strengthen capacity to implement special investigative techniques applied to corruption investigations in compliance with due process safeguards and to build capacity to protect reporting persons with due regard to human rights requirements. Knowledge products incorporate human rights issues to deepen the understanding between the nexus of human rights and anti-corruption and support and complement capacity building activities. The Global Programme furthers the realization of these rights and contributes to the capacity of respective national counterparts to promote full compliance with their international human rights obligations.

Gender and Human Rights in Evaluation:

The evaluation reports mention that the programme activities reflect a consideration of human rights and gender, although this is not systematic across components, but the evaluation fails to describe to what extent human rights and gender were taken care of and how.

The human rights and gender component of the GLOZ 82 evaluation could have been better. There is no reference to gender in the logframe, although activities are designed to be gender inclusive. Along with that, steps have been taken to maintain a gender balance with respect to trainees and beneficiaries.

The integration of human rights This is seen in the different levels of E4J, for example in the characterization of The Zorbs, a digital game on the prevention of gender-based violence for children in Mexico, and within certain themes in tertiary modules. Programme staff point to a specific focus on human rights in the Prison and YCP components, giving examples of the Nelson Mandela Rules in prison standards, compliance with Children's Rights Standards, and protection of marginalized youth.

Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration is directly related to the following conventions:

- **(Right not to be subjected arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy, family or home - ICCPR, Art 17)**
- **Evidence-based searches and arrests – HRC Comm No. 1493/2006**
- **Intelligence gathering and the right to privacy – Report of the Special Rapporteur A/HRC/13/37**
- **General principles – Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, Art 2**
- **Prohibition on torture – UDHR, Art 5; CAT, Art 2; Code of Conduct, Art 5**

GLOU 40: Money Laundering:

Gender and Human Rights in Programme:

An in-depth analysis of the “The Final Independent Project Evaluation of the Activities Conducted in the Mekong Region under the Global Programme Against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism 2011-2016” showed that the programme on Money Laundering contributed to the capacity building of customs and police officials with regards to human rights. To further help law enforcement agencies uphold human rights in the line of their work against money laundering, specific trainings were given by the programme. The project activities and training programmes contributed to the certain specific and key human rights, especially the the right to privacy and the principle of proportionality when national officials (police in particular) make use of their legislated powers in dealing with suspected perpetrators of money laundering crimes. The trainings also addressed the question of the rights of suspects during investigations/ interrogations.

The GLOU-40 Programme on Money Laundering directly related to the following conventions:

- **(Right not to be subjected arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy, family or home - ICCPR, Art 17)**
- **Evidence-based searches and arrests – HRC Comm No. 1493/2006**
- **Intelligence gathering and the right to privacy – Report of the Special Rapporteur A/HRC/13/37**
- **General principles – Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, Art 2**
- **Prohibition on torture – UDHR, Art 5; CAT, Art 2; Code of Conduct, Art 5**

GLOU 40: Some interviewees challenged the view that Illicit Financial Flows (IFF) can be disconnected from the predicate offenses, and they called for a deeper reflection to make the human face of the AML/CFT more visible. They felt that AML/CFT is far from being gender neutral and that IFF affect men and women differently (e.g., human trafficking).

Gender and Human Rights in Evaluation:

The Terms of Reference for the GLOU-40 GPML evaluation specifically mentions that a gender expert will be contracted to assess the extent to which human rights aspects and gender mainstreaming have been taken into account during all phases of the programme. The ToR also provides questions on gender as well as human rights. The proposed methodology in the ToR section begins with describing the importance of Human Rights and Gender integration in evaluations.

As a result, there the findings section of the evaluation report has extensively covered the issues of human rights and gender. The evaluation report points out AML/CFT issues are often perceived as gender neutral which in reality is not true. Furthermore, the recommendation section of the evaluation report stresses to undertake steps to increase focus on gender mainstreaming in project planning, implementation and reporting to ensure that all activities and intended results of the programme give consideration to the differential impact on men and women. Finally, the evaluation also recommends research on the connections between HRG and AML/CFT.

In-depth mid-term cluster evaluation of the Global Programme against Trafficking in Persons (GLOT59) and the Global Programme Against Smuggling of Migrants (GLOT92) :

Gender and Human Rights in Programme:

GLOT 59 and GLOT 92 were designed to realize the ambitions of United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its two Protocols on Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and Smuggling of Migrants (SOM). The programmes focus on building Member States' (MS) capabilities to Combat Trafficking in

According to common perception human trafficking is a male-dominated industry, but according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime 2016 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, about four in 10 human traffickers throughout the globe are female.

Persons (TIP) and Smuggling of Migrants (SOM). The objectives of the programme were not only limited 'to strengthen MS' criminal justice response to TIP through capacity building and legal advisory services' (GLOT59) and 'strengthen MS' capacity to prevent and prosecute SOM but the programme also focuses on protecting the rights of people who fall prey to smugglers' (GLOT92).

Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants affect men and women differently. TIP, is a serious violation of human rights, and is rooted in gender. Trafficked women are more likely to face unwanted prostitution, further sex trafficking and gender-based violence as compared to men.

Both the 2016 and 2014 UNODC Global Reports on TIP have highlighted and that there is a disproportionately high number of women convicted as traffickers. Although this does require a further analysis and a specific response from a gender perspective.

Human rights and gender-sensitive approach:

The ToR of GLOT 59 & 92 requested the inclusion of a gender expert to ensure clear integration and focus on a human rights and gender-sensitive approach during the evaluation. The ToR also included good questions on Gender as well as Human Rights.

Gender and Human Rights in Evaluation:

Gender and Human Rights have been covered well in the mid-term evaluation of GLOT 59 and GLOT 92. The terms of reference document for the evaluation specifically requested for the inclusion of a gender specialist on the evaluation team to ensure clear integration of human rights and gender in the evaluation.

Best Practice

In GLOT 59, 92 Evaluation, there is a whole ANNEX which includes suggestions for implementing a human rights-based approach and specific suggestions for future human rights responsive programming . This Annex was based on the desk review and the exchange with stakeholders and specifically human rights actors involved in the evaluation process.

The ToR also provided good questions on gender and human rights for the evaluators in an effort to ensure that data on human rights and gender is collected, especially in the interviews. ANNEX VI and XII of the ToR provide comprehensive guidelines for integration of human rights-based approach and gender in the evaluation. As a result of this the evaluation of this, the evaluators provided a thorough and well-documented section on human rights and genders in the findings section of the report.

The evaluation report identifies that there is a lack of integration of a gender perspective (gender mainstreaming) in the programming cycle, data collection, and indicators. Further, the evaluation report mentions that additional gender and human rights key informants were consulted during the field missions. Human rights and gender-based literature review were also identified and reviewed for knowledge learning. Along with that, In order to collect data related to human rights and gender, data collection tools were reviewed. An analysis of programmes' efforts to mainstream gender and HRBA was conducted to derive good practices and capture limitations.

Regional Programme UNODC Arab States:

Gender and Human Rights in Programme:

The evaluation report mentions that human rights and gender dimension are integrated into programme. Trainings are given to police officers, prosecutors, judges, prison guards and governmental officials in the context of adopting international best practices for the protection of victims (human trafficking, domestic violence, and smuggled migrants). Further, the programme focuses on application of fair trial procedures, reintegration of former prisoners, treatment of juvenile offenders and the treatment of women drug users and women in prison settings, prisoners with HIV, drug addiction and other diseases. Finally, Some other initiatives

were part of the programme to address human rights needs such as the project 'violence against women' (VAW).

The evaluation report mentions that UNODC offices applied a culturally sensitive and context-based approach to introduce human rights and gender during activities. Some projects such as violence against women; support to women in prison settings, prison reforms, capacity building on protection and assistance of TiP victims and HIV related projects in prison settings, are rooted into human rights and gender mainstreaming frameworks. However, due to the cultural context and the low ratio of male/female amongst projects recipients, the risk is that gender mainstreaming is only considered in the context of getting an equal number of male and female participants to training activities, whereas more efforts must also be undertaken to counter persisting stereotypes and misunderstandings about gender mainstreaming (e.g. women-only activities) and to ensure integration of international best practices by national institutions. It has to be 'owned' by local counterparts for long-term change.

Based on the project-related information, four countries - Egypt, Lebanon, The State of Palestine and Jordan - have improved their response towards juveniles and the rights of children in the penitentiary systems in accordance with international standards and norms. This is directly in accordance with the convention on the rights of the child.

Gender and Human Rights in Evaluation:

Although the ToR for the evaluation has questions regarding human rights and gender, it does not request a gender or human rights expert for the evaluation team. Even then, the evaluation has managed the issues of gender and human rights in a good way. The evaluation report points out that UNODC's respective guidelines are not systematically mentioned in project

documents under the Regional Programme. The evaluation further discusses discrepancies in the reporting and integration of gender and human rights mainstreaming guidelines across

RP Arab States:

"There is a risk is that gender mainstreaming is only considered in the context of getting an equal number of male and female participants to training activities"

project documents. Regarding the logical framework, the evaluation has pointed out that only one reference was made to gender, human rights or the inclusion of sex-disaggregated indicators in the log-frame of the RP14.

Independent mid-term in-depth evaluation of the Global Programme on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism GLOR35 (2015):

Integration of gender and Human Rights in Programme:

The core objective of GLOR35 is to encourage countries to ratify the legal instruments against terrorism the programme's output No. 2.1 states "National legislation is analyzed and required steps are identified for bringing national legislation in compliance with the international legal instruments against terrorism and in accordance with the rule of law and international human rights obligations". The programme includes trainings and workshops as part of the curricula "promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism".

According to the evaluation report, the issue of human rights is well addressed within the TPB GP. The report further mentions, that the programme strives for the ratification and implementation of 19 legal instruments which will help the cause of human rights protection. For example, in 2013 the UNODC TPB elaborated a new specialized technical assistance tool, i.e. a new module under its Counter-Terrorism Legal Training Curriculum on 'Human Rights and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism'. Further, a GCTF-TPB Regional workshop on 'Preventing Terrorist Offences while protecting Human Rights and The Rule of Law' was organized was organized by the ROSEAP's CT team in Bangkok.

Human rights instruments related to GLOR 35:

- Right to be brought promptly before a court – ICCPR, Art 9(3)
- Right to life - ICCPR, Art 6
- Right not to be subjected to enforced disappearance -ICPED, Art 1
- Right not to be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment - ICCPR, Art 7

Integration of Gender and Human Rights in Evaluation:

Although the ToR for the evaluation has not specifically requested for a gender or human rights expert to be on the evaluation. The document includes questions on gender in Annex II of the ToR. The ToR also stresses on Greater effort to be made to encourage gender mainstreaming.

The evaluation report includes a thorough and well-described section on human rights and gender. The report further stresses that the very nature of GLOR35 and the GPs work require human rights to be an integral part of programme and project activity. The evaluation of GLOR-35 points out that although human rights have been well integrated, there is little of integration of gender dimension in the TBP. Finally, the evaluation recommends that gender needs to be streamlined into TBP's work. This recommendation has been acknowledged and well received in the management response.

Final Independent Project Evaluation of the HIV Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support in Prisons Settings in Sub Saharan Africa (XSS V02) 2017:

Integration of Gender and Human Rights in Programme:

The objective of the HIV Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support (PTC&S) in Prisons Settings in SSA project (XSS V02) was to reduce the spread of HIV and AIDS in prison settings, support responses and provide human rights, gender sensitive and evidence-based responses. The project is rooted in human rights and gender. HIV is a sensitive issue, due to the stigma attached to it, people do not discuss it or get tested in case of a risk. When it comes to gender, the issue becomes more serious. For example, In some countries, it is perceived that

One of the evaluation question "To what extent Project XSS V02 mainstreamed *human rights and gender aspects* in the project design and implementation?" covers the issues of HRG but it focuses more on the what questions and ignores the "how?" question. More focus should have been on the explanation of how gender and human rights issues were covered

any HIV positive woman must have indulged in adultery.

Two outcomes of the programme are directly linked with gender:

Outcome 5: Broad spectrum of accessible evidence, gender sensitive and human rights based HIV prevention interventions are developed and/or strengthened; and

Outcome 6: Accessible evidence, gender sensitive and human rights-based HIV care and support services are developed and/or strengthened.

Integration of Gender and Human Rights in Evaluation:

The ToR for the evaluation does not request for a human rights or human rights expert on the tea. Though, it does include well-defined questions regarding gender and human rights in ToR. The Terms of Reference mentions as a requirement that the lead evaluator should possess extensive knowledge and experience in a gender-sensitive methodology for the evaluation. Further, the ToR stresses that primary data collection methods should be gender sensitive. The issues of Gender and Human rights are covered extensively throughout findings in this short evaluation. Questions focusing on gender were also included in the questionnaire for Focus Group Discussion Guide.

The Human Rights and Gender part in the findings section assess the integration of human rights and gender in design as well as intervention level. Further, it raises important issues such as equity concerns with respect to gender in prisons.

Although the Human Rights and Gender Section covers important aspects of the programme. It could have been better if the report explicitly described questions like “How the project impacted gender differently?”, “What was the ratio of prison staff in terms of gender?”, and “Was the performance of male and female staff different with regards to human rights?”.

Independent project evaluation of the Partnership on Effective HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care among Vulnerable Groups in Central Asia and Eastern Europe – Phase II (2017):

Integration of Gender and Human Rights in Programme:

According to the evaluation report, Human rights and gender issues, although not systematically addressed nor explicitly stated in the project's documentation, have been included in the project's implementation.

For example, In order to increase the awareness about the specific needs of women and those in prisons, in 2015, a regional conference on drugs and HIV was organized in Dushanbe in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Health of Tajikistan. This conference was senior managers and health care experts from the penitentiary system, researchers, and representatives from governmental and non-governmental organizations providing services to women. The participants reviewed the current situation and shared good practice on effective approaches to addressing HIV risks and vulnerability among women who use drugs as well as people in prison settings.

The first outcome of the programme is directly related to human rights: "Harmonized human-rights-based & evidence-based strategies & interventions incorporated in national programmes on drug control, prevention & treatment of HIV & Tuberculosis, & relevant sections of programmes on criminal justice reform to ensure more effective & coherent national response to HIV epidemics as it relates to injecting drug use & prison settings"

Furthermore, In 2016, the Project in Tajikistan helped develop the National Programme on the Response to HIV/AIDS to ensure the interests of people who inject drugs (PWID) and prisoners with objectives to:

- 1) increase the number of MMT sites to reach at least 3,500 PWID by 2020;
- 2) institutionalize MMT
- 3) open at least 5 MMT sites in prisons.

This will lead to an improved policy and legal environment that protects the human rights and facilitates accessibility of evidence-informed comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment

Integration of Gender and Human Rights in Evaluation:

The Terms of Reference for the evaluation stresses on use of a gender-sensitive methodology for evaluation. Although the ToR does not request a gender expert or human rights expert for the evaluation team, it includes human rights and gender-related questions for findings as well as for interviews with key interview questionnaire 'key national and regional level stakeholders'.

The issues of gender and human rights have been extensively covered in the evaluation. There is a thorough section on human rights and gender in Findings. Gender and Human Rights are also covered in recommendations section.

The evaluation has been guided by the principles of human rights and gender equality to identify key gender issues. It defines strategies for better gender analysis in future project planning.

The evaluation specifically assessed, how gender and human rights have been mainstreamed into the project.

There is a reference to the need to further focus on gender in programming. There is little indication that the tools would be particularly gender-responsive. There are findings on gender and a recommendation based on them.

The XCEA01 evaluation covered the how question with terms to gender by mentioning that "In order to increase the awareness about the specific needs of women and those in prisons, in 2015, a regional conference on drugs and HIV was organized in Dushanbe which was attended by senior managers and healthcare experts NGO members working women rights

Mid-Term Independent project evaluation of the project “Capacity building for Member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in the ratification and the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the additional Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children” : XAASS69 (2017):

Integration of Gender and Human Rights in Programme:

An analysis of the evaluation report showed that Human rights and gender have been mainstreamed in the project, although it could have been done in a more explicit manner. The victim-centered approach, which is pivotal in UNODC assistance in the region, has been promoted in practice, and different stakeholders confirmed that UNODC has extensively highlighted this in training and other activities.

The evaluation report points out that a clear reference to human rights and gender, and how the project will integrate these in activities and results, is missing in project documentation. This includes idea and project revisions, hence the evaluation has recommended correcting this in the future.

The XASS69 Evaluation report has thoroughly covered gender in the executive summary. This is a good practice which should be adopted by UNODC evaluations

Integration of Gender and Human Rights in Evaluation:

The Terms of Reference for this evaluation does not require a gender expert or human rights expert on the team, but even than the evaluation has covered the issues of HRG well. The ToR does mention that preference will be given to an evaluation team that is gender balanced and culturally sensitive to the SADC context.

The criteria for the selection of evaluators mentions “Knowledge on Human Trafficking issues, Human Rights and UN human rights mechanisms/instruments” as a key requirement.

A thorough analysis of gender issues is highlighted in the evaluation report's Executive Summary. Although gender is not specifically highlighted in the scope other than just being recognized as one of the criteria, It is covered as a criterion but the human rights and gender section does not mention question relating to gender issues. Overall, the evaluation report has covered issues related to gender in several criteria in findings as well as in the conclusions and recommendations, but it could have been better if the level of analysis was more thorough.

Mid-Term Independent Project Evaluation of the UNODC Sahel Programme (2013-2019): XAMZ17 / SB-004489

Integration of Gender and Human Rights in Programme:

Law enforcement agencies and judiciary bodies across the Sahel region are often associated with incidents of human rights violations. it, therefore, becomes paramount to integrate HR at the core of all capacity building activities in a programme like this through close collaboration with other agencies focused on HR or through recruiting gender experts to support curriculum and training program development.

The evaluation report mentions that gender issues are not explicitly stated in the project's documentation and therefore were not systematically addressed. Further, the report suggested that programme took some efforts to increase female attendance to the SP activities, especially those related to capacity building.

Although, the programme trainings developed by the SP do not highlight the gender dimension in their curricula; trainings on human trafficking and especially those focused on victims' protection and investigation procedures do highlight how to protect women and the girl's child differently and what provisions are to be taken. Otherwise, the evaluation team did not observe a clear gender component in other training programmes

Integration of Gender and Human Rights in Evaluation:

The ToR mentions that a gender-based and multicultural evaluation team will be formulated but it only focused on experts on subjects other than gender and human rights.

Gender and Human Rights are not part of the scope section, but gender data has been thoroughly collected and analyzed.

Human Rights and Gender have been comprehensively covered throughout the report including the specific criteria "Human Rights and Gender" in the findings section. The Findings section mentions that project considers gender with respect to percent of women participating in different activities and the number of women managers and experts recruited. In other words, gender is only considered superficially and a proper mainstreaming of gender missing from the programme. In order to improve future programming with regards to gender, the evaluation report has recommended different ways, the programme can ensure the integration of gender.

Best Practice (Sahel Evaluation):

The evaluation report mentions that Conclusions on documents reviews and interviews highlight that gender is mostly considered through a count of female attendance to capacity building activities and through a number of managers and experts" This is an important finding as it brings attention to the problem of programme's focus on outputs vs outcomes with respect to gender

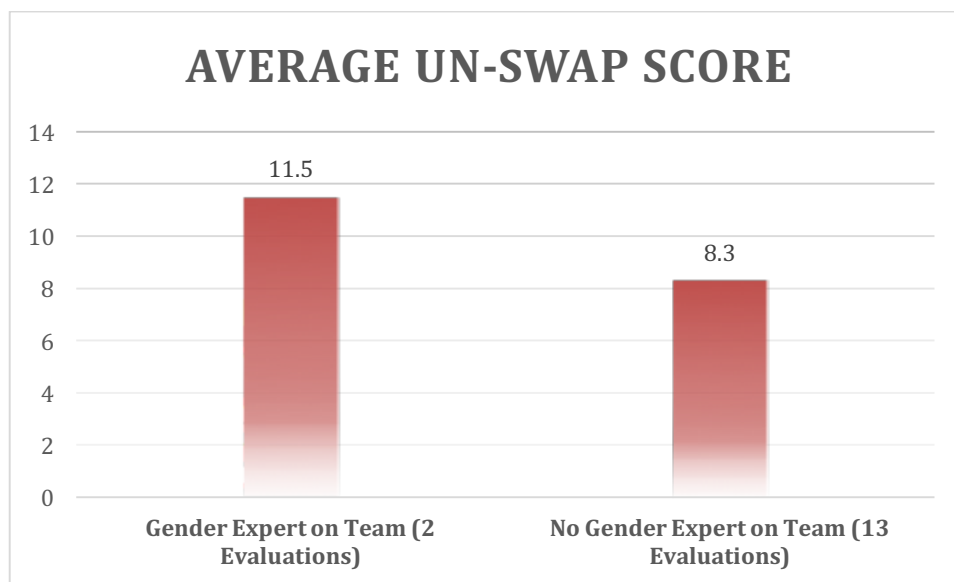
Findings:

- The Evaluations conducted by a team with a gender expert or human rights expert thoroughly integrate issues relating to human rights and gender. For example, of all the evaluations analyzed above, only two evaluations had a gender expert on the team. The Mid-term in-depth evaluation of GLOU-40 Programme on Money Laundering and Global Programme against Trafficking in Persons (GLOT59) and the Global Programme Against Smuggling of Migrants (GLOT92).

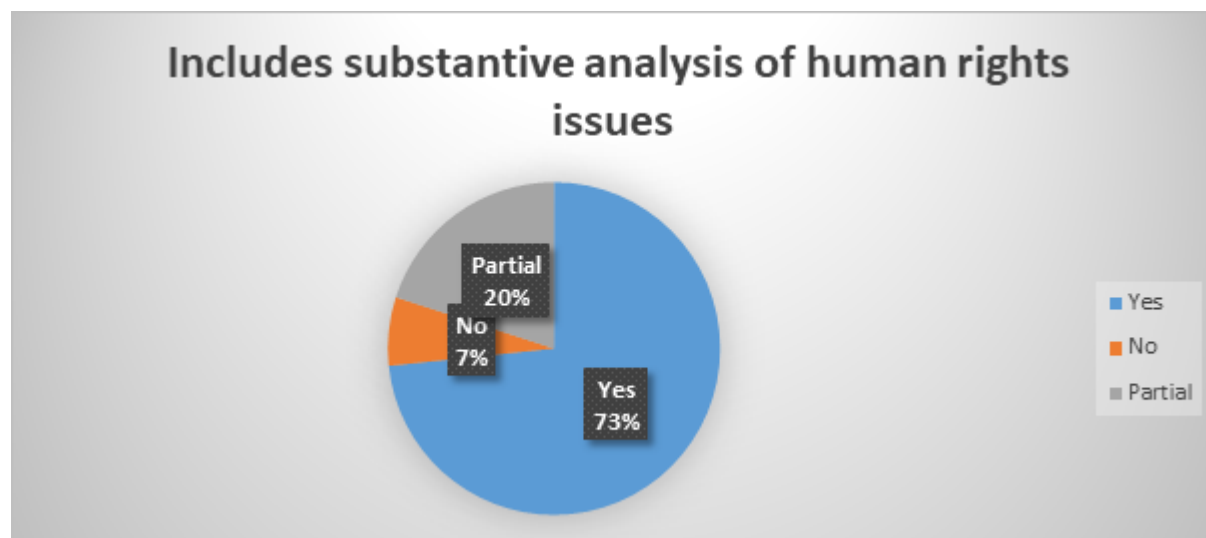
- The Evaluations covered the issues of human rights and gender thoroughly in cases where evaluation ToRs had specifically focused on addresses HRG. For Example: Evaluation of GLOT 59 & GLOT92

ANALYSIS OF GENDER AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN EQAS:

The relation between inclusion of gender expert on the evaluation team and UN-SWAP score:

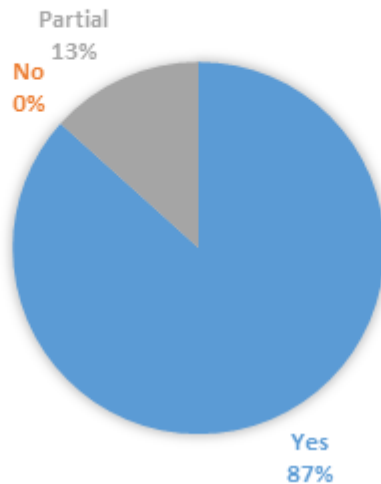


A total of 15 EQAs were analyzed. The only 2 which were rated as "Very Good" were the ones which had a gender evaluation on the evaluation team. This finding was also seen during the in-depth analysis of evaluation reports, which is mentioned above.



For the criteria "Includes a substantive analysis of human rights issues" out of 15 UNODC evaluations, one was rated as "No", three were rated as "Partial" whereas eleven were rated as "Yes".

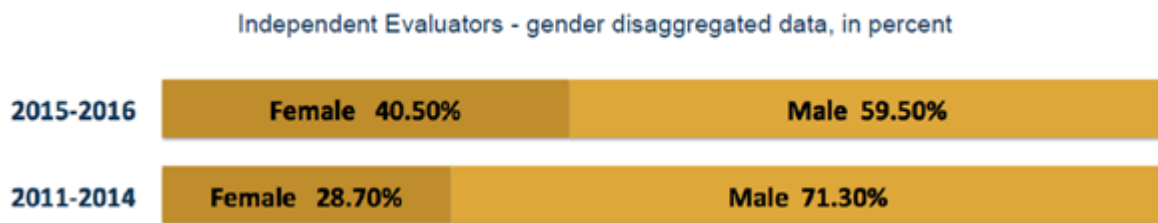
**ISSUES OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER
EQUALITY/MAINSTREAMING ARE ADEQUATELY
ADDRESSED.**



Out of 15 EQAs, for the criteria “Issues of human rights and gender equality/mainstreaming are adequately addressed” 13 were rated as “Yes” whereas two were rated as “Partial”. None of the EQA gave “No” to the any of the 15 EQAs.

**Methods are appropriate for analysing
gender equality/mainstreaming and human
rights issues identified in evaluation scope;
methodology takes into account power
relations during an evaluation process; is...**





Source: Meta-Analysis of EQAs.

BEST PRACTICES:

Human Rights need to be integrated at three levels:

Programme Design:

The programme design needs to integrate protection of human rights with the context of institution and culture to fully alert human rights and gender equality issues. The programme needs to fully recognize all the aspects of the programme related to human rights by a gender-lens analysis of context, needs and outputs, and outcomes. A gender-balanced project design team including a human rights/gender expert can be helpful to achieve human rights integration at this level.

Programme Implementation:

Proper monitoring needs to be done at this level with a help of a human rights/gender expert to ensure collection of gender-segregated data. In other words, how is the programme “doing”

in terms of gender and human rights. Questions like: How is the programme affecting the marginalized sections of the target population including all the relevant stakeholders?

Programme Evaluation:

Gender and human rights integration in evaluation implies that it is assumed that it is not certain that the programme impacts everyone in the same way. Integration of Human rights and gender allows analyzing the inequalities, discrimination and other unjust power relations.

Three Principles for integrating human rights and gender equality in evaluation (UNEG):

- Inclusion
- Participation
- Fair Power Relations

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- UNODC should develop partnerships with Human Rights organizations and NGOs (e.g., Institutional Mechanism for the Advancement of Women), Human Rights Departments, or specialized UN agencies or programmes such as UN Women
- UNODC should further develop specific indicators at programme level to monitor and collect data related to gender and human rights
- UNODC should ensure inclusion of Human rights and gender experts in programme design and evaluation team
- UNODC should reaffirm UNODC's responsibility at regional and country level to respect rights by ensuring that they themselves do no harm from a human rights perspective. This can be done by organizing workshops and trainings
- UNODC should assist countries to build capacity to ensure protection of human rights, especially those relevant to UNODC. This will mean that UNODC will need

to consider programming not only from the perspective of the programme and organizational goals, but also from the perspective of whether its actions improve state capacity to observe and fulfill human rights and gender obligations

CONCLUSION:

UNODC' programmes positively contribute to Sustainable Development Goals and have direct linkage to human rights conventions including their articles but these contributions are not visible in UNODC programme evaluations. In order to remedy this issue, UNODC needs to ensure that references are made to specific human rights conventions and articles in its programme documents and evaluation ToRs. If specific questions relating to human rights are covered in ToRs, it will be much convenient for the external evaluators to formulate good questions and collect relevant data relating to human rights.

Almost all UNODC programmes are directly linked with human rights conventions, the only thing lacking is that UNODC programme managers, as well as external evaluators, need to highlight UNODC's contribution towards human rights by going beyond the conventional methodology and focusing on a human rights and gender friendly methodology.

Programme reports and Evaluations must reference specific human rights conventions and SDG target to which UNODC programmes contribute. This will not only help UNODC improve its programming but it will also contribute to organizational learning.

ANNEX I

SDG targets coming under the mandate of UNODC and their linkage to Human Rights Instruments and articles

Target	Human Rights Instrument	Relevant Articles
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and Harmful use of alcohol	ICESCR	(12.2,12.2.b)
	CRC	(33)
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	CRC	(2.1, 2.2, 19.1, 19.2, 34, 34.a, 34.b, 34.c, 35)
	CRPD	16.1 ,16.2, 16.3
	ICRMW	10, 16.1, 16.2
	UNDRIP	22.2
	DEVAW	Comment 1
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the	UDHR	4
	ICCPR	8.1, 8.2, 8.3.a
	ICESCR	6.1, 6.2, 10, 10.3
	CRC	32.1, 32.2, 32.2.a, 32.2.b, 32.2.c, 33, 34, 34.b, 34.c, 35, 38.2, 38.3

prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	CEDAW	6
	CRPD	16.1, 27.2
	ICRMW	11.1, 11.2
	UNDRIP	17.2
	ILO	29, 105, 138, 182, ILO REC 203
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	Protocol of San Salvador	11.2
	CBD	5, 8, 8.a, 8.b, 8.d, 8.f, 8.k
	Ramsar convention	4.1
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	UDHR	3
	ICPR	5, 6.1, 7, 9.1
	ICERD	5, 5.b
	CRC	6.1, 6.2, 19.1, 19.2, 38.2, 38.3
	CRPD	10, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3
	ICRMW	9, 10, 16.1, 16.2
	ICPPED	1.1, 1.2, 2, 5
	UNDRIP	7.1, 7.2, 22.2

16.2 End abuse, exploitations, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.	DEVAW	The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women is relevant in its entirety.
	CPPCG	The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide is relevant in its entirety
	UDHR	3, 4, 5
	ICCPR	7, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3.a, 9.1,
	ICESCR	10, 10.3
	ICERD	5, 5.b
	CRC	19.1, 19.2, 20.1, 33, 34, 34.a, 34.b, 34.c, 35, 36
	CEDAW	6
	CRPD	16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 27.2,
	CAT	The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment is relevant in its entirety
	ICRMW	10, 11.1, 11.2, 16.1, 16.2,
	UNDRIP	7.1, 7.2, 17.2, 22.2 ,
	CTOC	The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime is the main international instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime. The Convention is further supplemented by three Protocols, inter alia the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air.

	ILO	ILO 29, ILO Protocol 29, ILO Rec 86, ILO 97, ILO 105, ILO 143, ILO Rec 151, ILO 181, ILO 182, ILO Rec 203
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.	ICCPR	2.3, 2.3.a, 2.3.b, 2.3.c, 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.3.a, 14.3.b, 14.3.c, 14.3.d, 14.3.e, 14.3.f, 14.3.g, 14.4, 14.5, 14.6, 14.7, 16,
	ICERD	5, 5.A, 6
	CRC	12.2
	CEDAW	15.1, 15.2
	CRPD	13.1, 13.2
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.	CTOC	The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime is the main international instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime. The Convention is further supplemented by three Protocols, inter alia the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air.
16.5 Substantially	ICESCR	21

reduce corruption
and bribery in all
their forms

UNCAC

The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) is a global legally binding international anti-corruption instrument. It requires States Parties to implement anti-corruption measures which aim at preventing corruption, including domestic and foreign bribery, embezzlement, trading in influence and money laundering. It also intends to strengthen international law enforcement and judicial cooperation, providing effective legal mechanisms for asset recovery, technical assistance and information exchange.

ANNEX II

The current UNODC's EQA template includes 14 criteria which cover human rights and gender (partially and fully).

- Issues of human rights and gender equality/mainstreaming are adequately addressed.
- Methods are appropriate for analysing gender equality/mainstreaming and human rights issues identified in evaluation scope; methodology takes into account power relations during an evaluation process; is inclusive and participatory.
- Address all evaluation criteria and questions raised in the ToR including relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, as well as UNODC's additional criteria of design, partnership and cooperation, innovation, and the cross-cutting themes of human rights and gender.
- Includes substantive analysis of human rights issues.
- Take into consideration all evaluation criteria and questions, including human rights and gender equality/mainstreaming criteria.
- Language is empowering and inclusive avoiding gender, heterosexual, age, cultural and religious bias, among others.
- Composition of Evaluation Team is included and has gender and geographic expertise. Preferably it is gender balanced and includes professionals from countries or regions concerned.
- Context of key cultural, gender related, social, political, economic, demographic, and institutional factors are described, and the key stakeholders involved in the project implementation and their roles are identified.
- High degree of participation of internal and external stakeholders, including the Core Learning Partners, throughout the evaluation process is planned for and made explicit. When there are thematic or approach gaps (i.e. gender equality/mainstreaming) among stakeholders, external key informants were invited for consultation.
- Adequate disaggregation of data by relevant stakeholder undertaken (gender, ethnicity, age, under-represented groups, etc.). If this has not been possible, it is explained.
- GEEW is integrated in the evaluation scope of analysis and indicators are designed in a way that ensures GEEW-related data will be collected
- Evaluation criteria and evaluation questions specifically address how GEEW has been integrated into design, planning, implementation of the intervention and the results achieved.
- Gender-responsive evaluation methodology, methods and tools, and data analysis techniques are selected.
- Evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations reflect a gender analysis.

ANNEX III

Evaluations referencing to human rights instrument:

EVALUATIONS MAKING REFERENCES TO HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS	
EVALUATION NAME	HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENT
GLOU 40 MEKONG REGION 2017	The UN Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption
BOLZ68 MIDTERM EVALUATION 2017	N/A
COLH45 MIDTERM EVALUATION 2017	N/A
GLOT 59 & GLOT 92 MIDTERM EVALUATION 2017	CEDAW COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION 19
GLOU 40 GPML MID TERM EVALUATION 2017	1979 - Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
GLOZ82 EVALUATION	Article 11 of the UN Convention against Corruption(tOR)
INDA06 FINAL EVALUATION 2017	the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and

	Psychotropic Substances of 1988
KGZK0 FINAL EVALUATION 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security?
KGZT90 FINAL EVALUATION 2017	CEDAW
MEXX89 FINAL EVALUATION 2017	Convención sobre la eliminación de todas las formas de discriminación contra la mujer (CEDAW) a través de su Recomendación General 26
NGAV18 FINAL EVALUATION 2017	N/A
UNDA_1213V FINAL EVALUATION 2017	N/A
XAMZ717 FINAL EVALUATION 2017	the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air
XASS69 MIDTERM EVALUATION 2017	N/A
XCEA01 FINAL EVALUATION 2017	N/A
XSSV02 EVALUATION 2017	N/A